

Newport Mercury
Published every SATURDAY by
F. A. PRATT,
173 THAMES STREET,
CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE.
TERMS.—\$2.00 per annum; of
which \$1.00 in advance.
Advertisements inserted at one dollar
per line for the first three insertions, and
50 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Those who advertise by the year,
can make contracts on liberal terms.
The privilege of Annual Adver-
tising is limited to their own im-
mense business; and all advertise-

Newport Mercury.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 12, 1758.

Volume 106. NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1864. Number 5,492.

Poetry.

"LITTLE JOSE."

For the Mercury.
BY W. K. DELANEY.
From the green lawn of the June time,
Where the fresh shadows lay,
Little Jose, the household darling,
Turned with tardy feet away;
There his milk-white lamb was sporting,
There the gold-eyed daisies grew,
There his playmate was a garden
Of the violet, white and blue.
For the last time on the threshold
Of the homestead old and gray,
Mottled with the sun and shadow,
Little Jose passed that day;
With light feet and tremulous golden,
Pattering through the shadowy hall,
Mocking the gray robins thrilling,
And the linnet's merry call.
"I am weary, mother, weary,
Give me place to lay my head,
Weary of the play and sunshine,"
Softly little Jose said.
Only on the downy pillow,
Laid they down the golden head,
And the daisies covering o'er him
Loving slaters' hands did spread.
Then they sat, with work beguiling,
The first moments till he woke,
From his slumbering place uprising,
Happily the darling spoke—
Looked upon the loving faces,
Marked the children's merry din,
"Mother, won't the little angel
Laugh when I am coming in?"
"Bliss the darling, he's been dreaming,"
Said the mother, and she smiled,
While the sister, with caresses,
Dint above the treasured child.
From his eyes the light had faded,
On his cheeks the white did win,
From the ether broke the wailing—
"Mother, he has entered in!"
He had gone from earth's fair outside,
And from these bright signs of care,
To the land where none grow weary,
And where blossom fadeless flowers;
From the home-hearth to his Savior
Who had washed him from his sin;
And the hands of angel children
Hailed him as he entered in.

PRESENTMENT.

BY KILLEN.
The dove-like wings of night and sleep
Are brooding o'er the earth;
The prayer goes up in cottage homes
As sinks the children's mirth.
The stars are glancing through the sky,
Like glittering dew-drops, flung
From the white robes of saints who walk
The flowers of heaven among.
There's not a breath to move the leaves
Of the white lilies near,
Or lift the Mignonette perfumes
Upon the quiet air.
But o'er the earth and on the air,
And in the summer sky,
A low but mighty sound comes on
Distinct, yet distantly.
The low, long roll, the heavy fall,
The thunder of the sea,
The dread and certain prophecy
Of tempestuous to be.
Like the dim, weird presentment,
We know not whence or how,
It comes, unheeded, unsought,
And joy's sweetest glow.
When the home circle gathers round,
And each loved face is there,
When closest to our hearts we clasp,
All that we hold most dear.
Oftenest to the foreboding heart
Comes the deep, warning tone,
A distant dirge, a passing knell,
To all beside unknown.

FORWARD.

"But if a man live many years, and rejoice in them all; yet let him remember the days of darkness: for they shall be many. All that cometh is vanity."—Ecc. xi: 8.
Shall this life of mine be wasted?
Shall this vineyard lie untilled?
Shall true joy pass by unheeded,
And this soul remain untold?
Shall the God-given hours be scattered,
Like the leaves upon the plain?
Shall the blossoms die unwatered,
By the drops of heavenly rain?
Shall I see each fair sun waking,
And not feel it wakes for me?
Each glad morning brightly breaking,
And not feel it breaks for me?
Shall I hear the free bird's singing
In the summer's stainless sky,
Far aloft its glad flight winging,
And not seek to soar as high?
Shall this heart still spend its treasures
On the things that fade and die?
Shall it count the hollow pleasures
Of bewildering vanity?
Shall these lips of mine be idle?
Shall I open them in vain?
Shall I not with God's own bride
Their frivolities restrain?
Shall these eyes of mine still wander?
Or, no longer turned afar,
Fix a firmer gaze and fonder
On the brighter and morning star?
No, I was not born to trifle
Life away in dreams of sin;
No, I must not, dare not stifle
Longings such as these within!
Swiftly moving, upward, onward,
Let my soul in faith be borne,
Calmly gazing—skyward, onward,
Let my eye unshrinking turn!
Where the Cross, God's love revealing,
Sets the glittering spirit free;
Where it sheds its wondrous healing,
There, my soul, thy rest shall be.
There no longer idly dreaming,
Shall I fling my years away;
But each precious hour redeeming,
Wait for the eternal day!

Selected Tale.

THE TWO HEADSTONES.

A DOMESTIC STORY.

"There," said Uncle Charles, "that's a beautiful piece, Tom!"
"But, Uncle, you're not going to take that?" said I.
"And why not, Tom?" said Uncle, looking the moss that clung to the base of the old headstone.
"Well, because it grows round those tombstones so prettily, it seems as though 'twould support them if they could, loosening as they are their hold on mother earth."
"They will not fall, my boy, see how they lean upon one another; this is firm as when first the hand of man placed it here; mark how it supports its fellow!"
"Did you ever lean upon one in life, Uncle, or see one you longed might lean on you?"
"There, there, Tom, don't disturb an old bachelor's heart, and I'll tell you a story about those over whose ashes we are gathering mosses."
I looked at the headstone and read aloud:
"Richard Grey, died May 15, 1775, aged 75 years. Hannah, his wife, died May 15, 1775, aged 69 years."
"Did you know them, Uncle?" said I, dreamily.
"Know them! How old do you call me, Tom?"
I smiled—for I had been absorbed in thinking, I had forgotten all mathematical computations. It was a fine October afternoon. Uncle and I were gathering mosses for Christmas crosses and baskets, the sun about an hour high, clear and cool atmosphere, and the quiet rustling of the dry leaves and gentle moaning of the wind, softly breathing out the requiem of Summer, made the old churchyard a fitting place for Uncle's story. So we sat down by the two old stones, and Uncle began with an "I'll tell the tale as 'twas told to me," by way of introduction.
"Years ago—before you and I were thought of, Tom—an old English family, the Greys of Lincolnshire, were just dying out. It is very touching, this decline of an ancient noble house; you know something of it about here, but I've seen it in my day in the land from which we came; first the tenants' houses fall into decay, then a blind drops from its fastenings, then a chimney falls, then the poachers make free with the game, and the tenantry leaving, naught but a few old retainers, who live round the place mostly from becoming a part of it, remain to show that there gentility once boasted its dwellings and opulence its comforts. Old Richard Grey was the last of his line. Poor, quiet old man! little would he have known if every year had been poached from his warren, or his fish pond drained of every carp. He lived in his library—while blind after blind fell from its hinges, brick after brick dropped to the ground,—the old man sought the derivation of an obsolete word or carefully prepared his annotations from Homer or Plutarch, leaving his sanctum sanctorum only to take in silence his frugal meal prepared by his daughter's hands. Fortunately for their purpose, the old man knew or cared little what he ate or drank."
"There's no more Port, father," one day said the daughter.
"Never mind, daughter, I can just as well drink French brandy."
"There hadn't been a drop of French brandy in the house for years—the daughter substituted 'St Julien,' and Old Gray never knew the difference.
"Every one drank then, Uncle?" interrupted I, inquiringly.
"Certainly, my boy—then men were moderate in all things, and drank not poison but grape juice—but don't interrupt me and I'll give you a temperance lecture another time."
"No, I won't again, Uncle, so may you go on."
"Well—let me see—oh, in due time old Richard Grey died, the place was encumbered with the mortgages of many unfruitful years, and there being no male heir, soon went under the hammer to pay clamorous creditors. Hannah Grey married—whether happily or not I cannot say—but it was to a cousin of the same name—ran through the experience every woman's heart knows, lived, loved, suffered, died, leaving one sturdy boy into whom, as many a mother does, she seemed to have infused to the last drop of her very life, and launched him on the world to battle its billows alone. Soon he came Westward Ho!—Life was young, his pulse beat high, action he wanted; sham aristocracy had died, real aristocracy was to be won.
"The manor houses and monopolies of Old England were no place for him; he came here with arms and axe, he lived, he here, and left that splendid place the Brownings of Boston have bought. Year after year the young settler, swaying his axe, year after year his clearing looked wider, his face browned, and yet it never lost the classic mold Grey, the student, had bequeathed him; rude, unlearned men val-

ued his opinion, young as he was. Some said he studied of nights; certainly a copy of George Herbert and a treatise on mathematics lay on his cabin shelf. Every one knew his pine knot sometimes burned late into the small hours, and the belated hunter oft caught sight of a human form bending over a rude desk when the little settlement was otherwise hushed in slumber. And yet there was no pugnacity to him; first and foremost was he to repel an attack of Indians, never last at the start when a child was to be found, or a wild beast to be driven from his lair. In short, he had all old Gray's hard, quiet manner, all his thoughtfulness combined with that practical nature a residence in this wild country gave to our first settlers. People said he could talk French, and to prove it told an incident of a Canadian who had spent a night under his roof, and through information communicated by him in that tongue the hamlet was forewarned of an attack by Indians. So everybody respected, and yet—he was a Grey—few loved him. None knew it, none felt it, more than he. Right through the woods two miles lived Widow Langley with her one daughter. The Widow Langley was "well to do in the world." She owned tenancies that brought 10s sterling a month, kept a horse, lived in a frame house, and went to the great city of Boston once a year to get her dividends.
"You needn't laugh, Tom, that was money and wealth enough for your ancestors, and they died honest men and happy, even if they knew nothing of railways and were innocent of the stock exchange quotations."
"Well, so the widow must have somebody to advise her of her interests, and like a wise woman she chose for her lawyer the man in the settlement who thought the most and said the least—young Richard Grey—and often of evenings young Richard might have been seen walking slowly, thoughtfully, through the woods between his cabin and the widow's mansion,—it was a mansion, Tom—his arms crossed behind him and his fowling piece, a relic of English ancestry and English moors, thrown carelessly across his shoulder.
"But where's the widow's daughter, Uncle?"
"—and she sits under that stone."
"No, no; but I mean in your story."
Well, the widow's daughter looked for the coming of young Richard Grey with all the grace of her sex and none of the awe and respect of the more bashful country maidens. Was it any wonder that, from the time she rode his great boot-play-horse, and his hand played with her curls as Richard talked to the widow of the new brigado which he had invented £100, or the mill-power just secured to her heirs, to the days when she sat quietly at her knitting on the opposite side of the old-fashioned square fireplace, was it any wonder that, little by little, had her image been stealing into his heart, little by little had it satisfied the void, and Richard Grey lived no longer unloved by at least one guileless heart. Never for a moment did it cross the widow's mind to look at this investment he was making; little thought he how the silken tendrils which bound him to her were each day entwining themselves more and more firmly round his very being, when one day the widow said, "Squire Grey," she always called him Squire, "I think I shall send Hannah to England this fall; it's hard to part with her, but I am anxious she should have some society, now she's sixteen, of her own age and tastes. Do you know any ship about to sail?" "Really, madam," said Richard, "I do not, but I'll make the necessary inquiries." What were his feelings as he paced wearily through the wood that night. What he discovered, what he resolved, what he suffered, other lips than an old bachelor's might describe—mine will not essay it. Enough, that the next day Richard said, "a ship is now due here and will sail on her return voyage in a few weeks; I know the captain, and you could trust Hannah with his wife who accompanies him." "Thank you," said the widow. If she had seen Richard in her garden at sunset that night, had caught sight of the fair curls blending with his dark beard, had heard the softly whispered words, "I will stay with you, Richard, if you will but ask me, though, please, and I will return in three years your own." If she had seen this she would have had reason to say, "I thank you, Richard." But the widow never knew her daughter's love, and the good ship sailed on her voyage bearing the precious freight to the shores of Old England.
"By the first packet Richard had a letter, the first and last. 'Why is it?' said Richard, 'my cabin is so lonely?' 'Why is it,' said the neighbors, 'Richard Gray looks so differently? he grows old very fast.' Thus through a few weary months, and then the little cabin was tenanted. No more the hunter saw from afar the light of his pine knots, no more the farmer went to the 'Squire' for the wholesale prices current or latest news from England."
"And where did Richard go?"
"Ah! that was never known."

"I've heard my grandfather say Lord Glendarn gave a glorious ball; all the aristocracy and their friends were there. Young Hannah Langley sang her sweetest; my Lord Tom Noddy whispered his stilet compliments—for men were men then, women were women then as now. Suddenly a stranger enters the parlor, near the piano, group.
"Dr. Mortimer," said Lord Morris. Dr. Mortimer was a great lover of music.
"On, Doctor, sing to us!" said half a dozen sweet voices.
"And will you play for me?" he said to the fair one at the harpsichord.
"Certainly, sir," said Hannah Langley's silvery voice.
The doctor began. His was a wondrous voice; it seemed to have all the sublimity of the schools combined with all the power and nature of the backwoods. On, on it swelled, daring the highest notes in its fullness, and in its lower, deeper tones hushing the great assembly to stay for a moment the noisy murmuring of jokes, frivolities and repartees. But now the tones of the instrument grew thick and out of tune, and soon died away, for Hannah Langley knew that voice, and pleading ignorance of the accompaniment, with nervous step and heightened color sought the piazza of the mansion. Dr. Mortimer soon followed; the busy crowd buzzed on nor noticed that its gay throng were two the less.
"Hannah!"
"Richard!"
"And why did you leave me, darling? and why did you not write to me?"
"My mother forbade me, Richard. I thought—I knew—I couldn't do it against her consent, and she refused to consider we were ought to each other."
"Then she will not now, and I should have persisted in my refusal to accompany Lord Morris here to night."
"A sigh and a pressure of the fair hand to his bosom was the only reply."
"Miss Langley's servant," said an usher; important message for Miss Langley.
"Death in the Colonies," read Hannah, widow of the late Col. Langley, H. Major Volunteer Service.
"Is it over right, Uncle, he had said."
"Hush, child, ask not what the heart refuses to answer by falsehood and cannot answer in truth."
Hannah Langley took the first packet for Boston. Richard Grey took the first for New York. Proprietors must be observed.
"They drew away," said the gossip, "that the widow Langley's daughter lives alone in the great house and has refused Squire Brown."
One night a party of hunters were coming through the woods and declared on reaching the post office that they had seen Richard Grey on his old path towards the widow's house. Next Sunday it was all out; the banners were published, and soon Hannah Langley became Hannah Grey. And although they were the richest people in the village, no hand was truer in its grasp than Richard Grey's, no voice more ready to soothe the delirium of fever than "Hannah, his wife" as the old stones hath it.
"We've never had any children," said the old man to my grandfather, "we've never had any children, and so your hearts are the more filled with love towards God's children—the poor. The beggar, though ever so clamorous, never passed our door, the wanderer and stranger always found here a bed. Side by side they went through the world;—side by side for fifty years they leaned upon one another;—side by side they lie beneath our feet; side by side their headstones support one another now. My grandfather joined the mourning crowd which followed the old man here—the last of the Greys—and when, a year afterwards, his companion followed him, my eye was dimmed over her bier, and people said, 'one night, just at dusk, a woman that was a sinner,' who might not enter that throng and gaze for the last time on the mid face of her who had been her savior, stole quietly to the headstones and placed there a garland of evergreens, and there it remained for many a day, the hardest school boy not wishing to molest the offering of a fellow being to an angel."
"One—two—three—four—five—six!"
"Dear me, Fred, now your old uncle will get a sad cold for sitting by this stone so late at this season."
A Poet.—"Sally Jones, have you done that sum yet?"
"No, Sir, I can't do it."
"Can't do it! Why, at your age, I could do any such sum that was set me. Sally, I advise you to avoid that word can't; there is no sum that can't be done, I tell you!"
"I think, Sir, I know a thum that you can't thier out!"
"Ha! well, Sally, let's hear it!"
"It is thith, Sir: If one apple caused ruin to a whole human rather, how many such will it take to make a barrel of thider, Sir?"
Miss Sally Jones, you may turn to your parsing lesson.

The Coggeshall Cemetery, Middletown, Rhode Island.
This belongs to the younger branch of this ancient family, that of Joshua, the second son of the President. The precise time of his birth we have not been able to ascertain; but it was previous to the immigration to Boston. He married Joan West, Dec. 23, 1652, by whom he had seven children—Mary, Joshua, John, Josiah, Daniel, Hamlin and Caleb. She died June 21st, 1676, aged 41—this ancestress of this most numerous and most widely spread branch of the family being but 17 years of age at the period of her marriage. He subsequently married Rebecca Russell, an English Quakeress but recently from London. He was one of the founders of Quakerism in the United States; his home for many years being one of the regular places of meeting for the Society in Rhode Island. Unlike his older brother, John, he mingled but little in the politics of the colony; but in the town records of Portsmouth, of which place he was a resident, he constantly appears as a moderator of town meeting, member of the town council, member of important committees, and indeed in almost every office in the gift of the town; which shows his capacity for public business, as also the confidence reposed in him by the members of the infant community. He died March 1, 1695.
The first purchase of his estate, consisting of 100 acres, situated on "the West Road," in Portsmouth, was Oct. 23d, 1654. Five other purchases were afterward made, located partly in Newport and partly in Portsmouth, up to Feb. 26, 1660, when the estate consisted of 2 1/2 acres of some of the best land of this fertile island, and the most of which is yet in the possession of the family; and his Christian name, as in the case of Mr. Joshua Coggeshall, the present venerable Town Clerk of Middletown, is still heard on those ancestral acres, two centuries ago.
We have now before us a copy of the will of his oldest son Joshua, which is dated Sept. 4, 1722, in which he bequeathed his homestead, with 110 acres of land, to one son, and his "new house," adjoining, with 30 acres, to another; with various other purchases were afterward made, located partly in Newport and partly in Portsmouth, up to Feb. 26, 1660, when the estate consisted of 2 1/2 acres of some of the best land of this fertile island, and the most of which is yet in the possession of the family; and his Christian name, as in the case of Mr. Joshua Coggeshall, the present venerable Town Clerk of Middletown, is still heard on those ancestral acres, two centuries ago.
This family cemetery is much larger than that at Newport. Indeed, it is the largest which we have seen in the United States, having now been in use for about 200 years, and is surrounded by a substantial fence of iron and granite, and kept in good order. The occupants of the sacred spot, as they have been mostly the quiet and industrious tillers for generations of the rich soil in which they sleep, unlike their kindred in Newport, have not a national fame; and yet there are some among them whose names, especially at this time, we should not willingly let die. The proprietor of this farm, at the period of the Revolution, was Gideon, the great-grandson of Joshua, and who appears in the census of Rhode Island for 1774, with a family of twelve persons. His son Jeremiah was taken a prisoner by the British, in that war, and was confined on board the old Jersey prison ship at New York. Here occurred the same scenes of brutal treatment and starvation which are now being enacted at Richmond, and the seeds of death were there planted in the constitution of this young man. He obtained a discharge, and was landed on Deer Island in Boston Harbor, upon which one of the family went to Boston for him, and settling him upon his horse walked at his side through Bridgewater and Taunton to their home on the Island, now desolated by the British, who, after an occupation of three years, had left it but the preceding October. But the pure air of his native island and the kind attention of friends were of no avail. "He died July 5, 1780, in the 23d year of his age," says the stone at the head of his grave. His mother, Hannah Lawton, took the fatal ship fever from him and died twelve days after, aged 51 years; both martyrs to their country's freedom, in a dark and perilous hour of her history. But others of the family still lived to serve their country—and with a will. Another son, Capt. Timothy Coggeshall, the grandfather of Rev. S. W. Coggeshall, of the Providence Conference, sailed from Boston in the spring of 1779, as Lieutenant of the

Gen. Mifflin, a 20 gun ship. She first proceeded to the coast of England, where she boldly cruised in the cove of the British Channel to intercept vessels coming out of the Thames, recruiting in Nantes, France. The next year she re-crossed the Atlantic, where she was chased ashore, upon the coast of Carolina, by an English 60-gun ship; upon which the crew, who escaped, started for home on foot. Upon arriving in New London, Conn., they found the little frigate Trumbull, of 28 guns, sitting out; upon which Lieut. Coggeshall, although a youthful wife was awaiting his coming home, went on board. He volunteered and served six months. But this act of self-denial and patriotism was handsomely rewarded by a pension to his widow, fifty years later. The Trumbull, under Capt. Waite and Nicholson, did some of the hardest fighting of that war, and finally met with a sad and tragic fate, and of which Cooper, in his History of the American Navy, gives an account. There are also notices of the Mifflin in Ross' Centennial Sermon, preached in Newport in 1838, and also in Updike's History of the Narragansett Church, her captain, George Waite Babcock, and Capt. Samuel Phillips, another of her lieutenants, being from the Narragansett country.
Capt. Coggeshall, who after the Revolution commanded a ship out of Boston, was killed by a coup de mitch, in King St., Charleston, S. C., Aug. 6, 1794. The bones of the brave and sturdy patriot must have shaken in his grave, as in April, 1861, he saw the glorious old flag, under which he had so often fought, first insulted and then pulled down by dastardly rebel hands. But all the men of his generation had to pass away before that wicked thing could be done. It was not in the men who established our nationality also to destroy it. Major John Coggeshall, who died in New Bedford in 1830, aged 73, a soldier of the Revolution, as also his brother James, who a member of Lafayette's staff when he was on the island with Sullivan, in the eventful summer of 1778, were of this branch of the family. The latter was also still living when Lafayette was in this country in 1824, and was at once recognized by him. There is also a little grave in this ground, and we have heard of it from an old member of the family, in a distant State. Its tiny headstone reads: "Timothy, First son of Timothy and Celia Coggeshall, died at Middletown, R. I., Jan. 26, 1780, aged 13 months, 16 days." It came to its death by accident, while its mother was on a visit at the old homestead, while her husband was absent as before narrated. This great and sudden calamity must have fallen like lead upon her young heart, as she was not yet 18 years of age. We saw her at her new home in Eddington, Me., more than half a century after this, still straight as an arrow, and with a firm and elastic step. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and there went to her rest in 1842, and sleeps on the banks of the Penobscot, about five miles above Bangor. Gideon, another brother of this family, was a bold and hardy navigator, and deserves a notice. Him self and brother Timothy, being driven from the island at the time the British held possession of it, removed to Taunton; here they married two sisters, Sarah and Celia Wilde. We have now before us a singular memorial of him, which is characteristic both of the man and the times in which he lived. It reads thus:
"COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
'Port of Dartmouth—'
'To all whom it may Concern,
'Permit Gideon Coggeshall, Master of the Sloop Fox, Burthen about Eighteen Tons, navigated with five men, who has entered this day at my office, from Hispaniola, to unload, provided he shall produce a Certificate from the Collector of Import, of this County, specifying that the duties are Secured on said Cargo.
Dated Dighton,
'Oct. 24th, 1783. Tho. B. Richmond,
'Dy. N. Offr.'
Thus, with this tiny craft, he runs down to the Cape of Virginia, and across the Gulf Stream to St. Domingo, where he takes in his little cargo of rum, sugar, coffee and logwood; and this before the British troops had left New York. Though this document is dated Dighton, yet we presume his final destination was Taunton, a 'Neck of Land' where he resided, and which was then the entrepot of commerce, as the Weir Village now is. Such was the beginning of the business of Taunton River, after the close of the Revolution, and which now amounts to millions per annum.
This cemetery, which stands in the rear of the house, and some distance from the road, is situated on a bluff overlooking a ravine, through which Col. Barton and his brave compatriots passed for the capture of the British Gen. Prescott, the night of July 10, 1777, and who was quartered at a house nearly opposite the Coggeshall farm. If the dwellers in this place of the dead, and some of whom in their day had worn drab and belonged 'to the meeting,' could have risen from their places on this eventful night, and have

seen the gallant Colonel and his brave men passing up the valley, to an enterprise in which they were either to gain glory or perhaps to lose their own lives, as they were all staunch Whigs they must have wished that 'Friend Barton' might be assisted, and succeed, and the neighborhood rid of an odious tyrant; and which was done.
Among the graves in this cemetery is one of Nicholas Coggeshall, a mariner, a man of herculean frame, and of whom tradition reports that in one of his voyages up the Baltic he killed a Russian bully by a single blow, some one, strange to say, and his grave looks as though he might have done it. Many of this family, especially of the past generation, were distinguished by a superior physique, as well as courage, and the latter quality is well preserved, and flames out in many a hard-fought battlefield, in the present war, as by Gen. Casey and the Rev. Israel Coggeshall, of the Michigan Volunteers, late Chaplain of the 19th Michigan Volunteers, and a late prisoner at Vicksburg, before its capture, who are among its members.
About a year ago, passing the town house in Portsmouth, on Quaker Hill, perceiving that a town meeting was in session, we stepped in. The business of the meeting was in relation to raising the money for the bounty paid the town's quota of men, amounting to \$8,000 or \$10,000. You might have supposed it a Quaker meeting, so quiet and orderly were the proceedings; though when the sum was stated by the chairman of the Committee, we heard a crusty old farmer near us grumble out something about 'putting the town under a guardian.' A very elderly, manly looking gentleman occupied the chair, whom we learned was a Coggeshall, still filling the seat occupied by his ancestors for eight generations. 'May his shadow never be less!'
Rev. S. W. Coggeshall, in the Zion Herald.
Mutton in Parvo.—Original and unaltered, prepared for the Mercury.
A happy rail.—A bridal one.
The man who outdressed his brains for an idea has been thought of in a million of ways.
There is no use in your ever taking a lazy man to task. He won't perform it if you do.
Which is the sweetest of letters?—L; for it's always in love.
What is a settlement of a conveyance?—When an omnibus smashes a cab.
"Be content with what you have," as the rat said to the trap when he left his tail in it.
The Vulgarist of all Vulgar Fractions.—Breaking the peace.
Who was the smallest man mentioned in the bible?—Kneehigh-mish, (Nehemiah).
Why ought a woman prefer a brewer's drayman for a husband?—Because he'll always support her.
A tobacco manufacturer advertises a new brand as "Ladies' delight."
A friend wishes to know if that isn't the sort they make into widows weeds.
George Coleman being once asked if he knew Theodore Hook—"O, yes," was his reply. "Hook and I (eye) are old associates."
Sir Walter Scott's dying words—"Be a good man, Lockhart; nothing else will comfort you when you come to lie here."
Why is a man who keeps his eyes shut like an illiterate schoolmaster? Because he keeps his pupils in darkness.
A woman is not fit to possess a baby who doesn't know how to hold it. And this is as true of a tongue, as of a baby.
A man with knowledge, but without energy, is a house furnished but not inhabited; a man with energy, but no knowledge, a house dwelt in, but unfurnished.
Squalid beggar.—"Pray, sir, take pity on a miserable wretch! I have a wife and six children." Gent.—"My poor fellow, accept my heartfelt sympathy. So have I!"
WHO CAN TELL?
"Beneath the heavens a creature once did dwell,
As sacred writers unconcealed tell;
'Twas in this world his vital breath he drew,
He never sinned, nor mortal ever knew,
He never shall be raised from the dead,
Nor at the day of judgment show his head,
And yet there was in him a soul that must
Either suffer in hell, or reign upon the just."
A would-be agreeable, taking his seat between Madame de Stael and the reigning beauty of the day, said, "How happy I am to be thus seated between a wit and a beauty!" "Yes," replied Madame de Stael, "and without possessing either."
An Ohio paper published the following paragraph:
"A deaf man, named Taff, was run down by a passenger train and killed, on Wednesday morning. He was injured in a similar way, about a year ago."
"Say, Jack, can you tell us 'what's the best thing to hold two pieces of rope together?' " "I guess knot!"
Never encourage that friendship which commences with unmeaning flattery.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 16, 1864.

QUESTIONS that had been overlooked in the bustle and turmoil of our distracted country, are beginning perhaps to attract more attention at this season of comparative freedom from the gross concerns of maddened population. And if this is really the case, and if the time of sober reflection is actually approaching, the more moderate portion of society at least will derive some encouragement from the fact, and be consoled perhaps with the hope that peace, order and security, will yet prevail among and between certain portions of the American people now unhappily at variance. Few comparatively can be supposed to be indifferent or not devoted to such a result of this deplorable war; though all, on either side of the controversy, may not be able to agree upon the manner and the means of restoring to the whole country the civil and religious privileges so long and so generally enjoyed by all the American people.

Money and men, and money for the sake of men and their support as soldiers in the field, seem to have been considered hitherto as the grand requisites, and perhaps all that was needed, on either side, to bring this hateful conflict to a successful close. But not every one who was for a vigorous prosecution of the war, either by the North or by the South and for that desirable purpose, has shown himself willing if able to encounter the hardships and the hardships of actual service in the camp and in the battle field. Many at least have complained of this. And such a course appears to involve an inconsistency of no enviable character. It is better that people should act according to their convictions, and not urge upon others as a duty a sacrifice which they are unwilling to make themselves. And this is more especially proper for those who occupy a position to lead the minds and influence the conduct of others. Nevertheless sound policy as well as even handed justice may recommend the exemption from active military service some who are in this position—but not so much on account of the class to which they belong, as on account of the sincerity of their convictions that it is not their duty to serve in that manner.

Many, it appears, were expecting that our Congress in amending the enrollment act would exempt from conscription more or less of the eligibles in our land, as a class to be favored in this respect. Such an exemption would seem to belong to the peculiar duties of the sacred office, and might have been generally regarded as a matter of course, at the first law upon the subject. And even now, in the revision of that law, such an exemption was not likely perhaps to be regarded with discontent by many, if the class of eligibles could be satisfactorily defined in practice. But having no uniform establishment of religion, and the government having no ecclesiastical authority to act upon the subject, Congress could not draw a line between different denominations and might not think proper to exempt them all without distinction of any kind, either lay or clerical. And perhaps it should not be thought strange, that under these circumstances as there should have been in our Senate so decisive a majority against the proposition for the exemption of eligibles. How could we have a uniform religion, never yet having been a uniform State?

But this decision of the Senate, while it avoids all the difficulty and the consequences of making any distinction of religion, does in fact with "the free exercise" of their religion. Those Christian denominations which look upon the bearing of arms in war in all cases as inconsistent with their views of duty as derived from the highest authority and from the precepts and practice of the primitive professors of the same faith, must be expected to find fault with this alleged abridgment of their constitutional rights of conscience. The Friends, commonly called Quakers, have presented petitions, it appears, to Congress on this subject, and if any are to be exempted from enrollment on account of their religious position in the world, the Friends would appear to be best entitled to that distinction; as their faith, in respect to the chief business of war, is specifically different from that of nearly all other denominations, and is perhaps the chief point in their history which has made them a peculiar people. But it is not as a class, that they should claim exemption from the service. The text in regard to them as well as others, should rest upon personal liability or personal privilege.

When the loyal North was aroused to revenge the insult upon our National Ensign by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, Governor SPRAGUE dispatched Major GODDARD, of his Staff, to Washington. Accompanied by Senator ANTHONY, he at once waited upon General SCOTT, and was received by the veteran commander with that grace of manner which neither the infirmities of age, nor the anxieties of those days of darkness ever diminished. Upon reading the brief note, in which Governor SPRAGUE commended Major GODDARD to the General as an officer of the State of Rhode Island, possessed of his confidence, and sent to Washington upon a special mission, Gen. SCOTT exclaimed, "I have no doubt that the patriotic Governor of loyal Rhode Island has sent you to me with a tender of troops for the support of the government." Major GODDARD then explained in detail the offer made by Governor SPRAGUE, and commented upon the efficiency of the troops. General SCOTT said, "I wish I had those fellows! I know the stuff they are made of. In the war of 1812 I commanded all the New England troops, and I must say that for bravery, for resolution of endurance of fatigue and privation, for steadiness under trials, for high personal character, in fact, for all the qualities which make a good soldier, the soldiers of the regiment, composed chiefly of Rhode Island men, were the very best troops I commanded." This testimony of the first military commander of the age to the superiority of Rhode Island troops, passed from that moment into the history of the State.

Gen. KOSTERMAN in his official report of the battle of Chancellorsville, pays the following compliment to an officer well known to our citizens: "I must not omit Col. J. P. SANDERSON of the Regular Infantry, who, having lately joined us, on those two days of the battle, acted as Aide-de-Camp and carried orders to the hottest portion of the field."

The Convocation of the Episcopal Churches in the Diocese of Rhode Island, will be held at Christ Church, Westerly, commencing Tuesday evening, Jan. 19th, and continuing through Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 20th, 21st, and 22d. The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese will be present and officiate.

The next term of the S. I. State Normal School commences February 9th. See advertisement.

THE news from Europe for the week does not as yet appear to contain many items of great interest in this quarter. The latest dates at hand come down to December 27th.—The Federal cruiser, *Kearney*, which was last mentioned as being on the coast of France watching the movements of the *Florida*, is now reported to have returned to Cork for the purpose of discharging the men who had been enrolled for the Federal service, contrary to the terms of the English Foreign Enlistment Act. And the *Kearney* is said to have returned for this purpose in consequence of an order received from Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister in London. This course is pursued with an evident intention to give the British government no just grounds of complaint against this country, and to show that the questions arising under that Act, whether in favor of one belligerent or the other, are viewed on the part of our Federal Administration with entire respect for the proper jurisdiction of English authority and English laws. This respect will no doubt be continued to be shown when the decision of the Chief Baron shall have been passed upon by a full court, in the matter of the *Alexandria*, on the fate of which vessel the disposition to be made of the "rebel rams" in the *Mersey* will probably depend.—Though we have had several reports in relation to the latter which did not appear to be worthy of particular notice. One was, that the "rebel rams" had been sold to Russia. Another and later, that the builders had refused to sell those vessels to any purchaser. But how could the Lairds sell them while they remained anchored? Such reports may however have had some relation to the critical situation of European affairs, the Schleswig-Holstein question being not yet settled. German troops it appears took military occupation of Holstein on the 24th. The Danish troops retired from Altona when the Saxons were seen to be entering the town. The question of succession is said to be reserved. The rights of the Sovereign are said to be only suspended. And yet with great enthusiasm at a public meeting, Prince FREDERICK was proclaimed "legitimate ruler of the country."

We are obliged to devote much of our space this week to the doings of the General Assembly which commenced its sitting in Providence on Monday last, but as war matters are of no special interest at present, our readers will be content with home matters.

The Adjutant General made his report on Thursday which is quite lengthy, showing that the duties of that office are laborious. Much of the report is a recant of what has been noticed as matters have transpired throughout the year, but now learn that the whole number enlisted in this State in 1863 was 2,876, and the whole number of men, three years, nine months and three months, who have enlisted in Rhode Island from the commencement of the war to this date is as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Three years' men, exclusive of | 12,206 |
| drafted men | 2,294 |
| Nine months' men | 3,147 |
| Three months' men | |

In addition to the above there have been enrolled for the regular army and other regiments out of the State about five hundred, and for the navy between one and two thousand during the past year.

The General reports that the law in regard to the Enrolled Militia has been fully enforced and we have now in the State 20 regiments of Infantry, 4 battalions of Infantry, 1 squadron of Cavalry, 2 troops of Cavalry, 2 battalions of Light Artillery, 1 company of Heavy Artillery and 9 companies of Infantry.

The General acknowledges the services of the *Newport Artillery* who volunteered to go to the front, and also mentions that the troops in Gen. BAXTON'S Brigade were on duty ten days during the New York riots as well as the Brigade of Gen. BAXTON. His Excellency, Gov. SMITH forgot to give this credit while acknowledging the services of the troops in Providence.

THE thousands of Societies which are endeavoring to alleviate the suffering soldier, receive their reward in the consolation that their efforts are frequently acknowledged by the sick and wounded hero, who but for their kindness, would have been the victim of the many privations which the Government officials do not provide. No one Society is deserving of more credit than another, for all do their best and the many ways resorted to to accomplish the object shows that labor and inconvenience are not to be considered. A few evenings since it was our pleasure to visit the "Mighty Society," of Middletown, which assembled at the residence of JAMES A. BROWN, Esq. A large company was assembled and the entire evening devoted to increasing the funds in the Treasury. Old and young were there and while there was no lack of enjoyment, everything tended to effect the object for which the Society was formed. This Society has accomplished much since its formation and the benevolence of the Western part of Middletown is well deserving of a notice.

ONE of the shortest sailing vessels in the Revenue service is the schooner *Taney* stationed at Castine, Maine. Within the past two months she has visited Halifax, Shelbourne and Pabua Harbor, N. S., Eastport, Calais, Machias and Portland; boarded 7 steamers, 13 ships, 84 brig, 277 schooners and 4 sloops. Her officers are,—Capt. FRANCIS MARTIN of New York; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, WILLIAM E. HOLLOMAN of this city; 3d Lieutenant, JOSEPH IRISH of this city.

Admiral SHERRICK, Chairman of the Light House Board, has asked Congress for the following, among other appropriations:

For repairing breakwater, rebuilding keeper's dwelling, &c., at Newport Harbor light house, R. I., \$6,000

For rebuilding sea-wall and repairs to dwelling at Narragansett light house Rhode Island, 6,000

For repairs and renovations at Block Island light house, Rhode Island, 3,500

Mr. THOMAS G. HALKAL is desirous that the public should know that he wished the City Council to relieve him from paying a tax on \$5000 Government Bonds as well as \$3000 real estate. And the reason of the Council's refusing, was that the purchase was not made until after the tax was assessed. He promises to give the public a history of his trials with the Tax Assessors and City Council and paid the tax under protest.

SOME seventy men are now employed in the Cove basin and the work is progressing rapidly. Other portions of the work in that locality have advanced during the week and large crowds of our citizens are attracted to the spot to witness the progress. A party of some fifty went over the road Thursday as far as "Silverton," the train being in charge of "Superintendent" JOHN T. BURN, Esq.

The colored soldiers of Dutch Island held a jubilee on the 1st inst., in commemoration of the President's Proclamation making all slaves free. Twelve members of the regiment made speeches upon the occasion and the exercises closed by singing the *Dutiny*.

THE Mexican question, it seems, is not yet entirely closed; though it appears to be lingering without much hope of any further improvement. Dates from the city of Mexico to the 23d, and from San Luis Potosi and Morelia to the 18th, appear to have come by way of San Francisco, and exhibiting some further changes in the situation of Mexican affairs.—DUBLAND had evacuated Guanajuato notwithstanding its importance to the Mexican cause in so many respects; though the place was not abandoned to the enemy till after much had been rendered it important had been utterly destroyed. He took care to leave the aqueduct, the reservoirs, the mining works, in ruins; and even agricultural crops and implements were made useless to the population as well as to the enemy—leaving, it is said, that part of the country a barren waste. But all this must be set down, it is supposed, as a great part of the glorious work of war. After this, DUBLAND is said to have retreated towards Zacatecas, and to be joined by ORTIZ. The Mexicans however appear to have fought some desperate battles. On the 17th, UNAN at the head of 5,000 troops is reported to have attacked the French army entrenched at Morelia, and to have suffered a repulse with a loss of 2,000 in killed and wounded. Probably the Mexicans are half a century or more behind the age of the French in everything which renders troops efficient.—And yet in another instance of late, they are said to have come off from the conflict with great advantage over their enemies in everything which goes to make a splendid triumph. But it appears that they have given up contending in regular battles, and have taken the resolution to set in future only on the small scale of guerrilla warfare. That they will allow the enemy to advance further and further into the country and to occupy many different posts, the better to harass his operations and out of his supplies. This policy however appears to be the result of necessity rather than of choice. The cause of that country should perhaps be admitted to be hopeless. JERAR, (whose name is pronounced HOSCHER), for whom as a constitutional ruler much respect is due, is said to be about to remove near to the United States—to Monterey, where his family have been for some time residing.

A friend has loaned us a copy of the Boston *Post and Advertiser*, dated March 1, 1762, from which we make the following extract:—NEWPORT, February 23, 1762. On Friday night last, about ten o'clock, the inhabitants of this town were alarmed by the cry of fire, which proved to be in a store on the Long Wharf, in which, and three stores adjoining, were deposited a quantity of West India and other goods, to the amount of eight thousand pounds sterling. The fire broke out at ten o'clock, and the goods were all consumed. Two brigades would probably have shared the same fate, had not their masters been at hand. It happened providentially that all the houses were covered with snow, otherwise the whole place might have been laid in ashes, as the wind was westerly, which blew directly upon the town, and the great stacks of fire wood, which flew to a great distance. This was no accident, but premeditated by an abandoned negro, who is now confined in his majesty's goal in this town, waiting the decrees of his crime.

His Honor, Mayor CRANSTON, has received an exceedingly courteous letter from Admiral LEMSTOK, in reply to an invitation to visit our harbor with the Russian fleet. The Admiral states that the time occupied in repairing his ships at New York, detained him until it was too late to visit the stormy North, and he was therefore obliged to postpone his visit until spring, the winter months being devoted to a cruise in the West Indies.

By order of the War Department, the New Hampshire Battalion of the First Rhode Island Cavalry have been permanently detached, and are now on their way to the front. The two battalions for the same purpose as soon as the Third Cavalry is filled up, which will probably be in two or three weeks.

NEAR a thousand uniforms were received in this city Wednesday for the equipment of Col. BAXTON'S regiment. There is upwards of five hundred stand of arms in the city, so that but little is now required to put the regiment in good working order.

Another old land-mark is disappearing under the improvements of the day. The ice depot on Ferry Wharf is being torn down to make room for the change of business in that locality.

ONE hundred and seventy six members of the Fourth R. I. Volunteers, have re-enlisted for three years.

FROM CHARLESTON.—Recent accounts from Charleston state that the city is almost completely burning, being fired by our shells. The rebels are said to have three iron clads building at Charleston. The destruction in the harbor has been very great, and nothing now prevents the taking of Charleston, when Admiral Dalgleish will fit.

The markets that were imported during the first year or two of the rebellion are going back in large quantities. The steamer *Bavaria* took out 20,000 in her last trip. The speculators found that they would not "go off" at satisfactory prices, American gun makers are furnishing a better article so plentifully.

AN intercepted letter from a lady in New Orleans to her sister in Mobile contains the following sentence: "The work of annihilation is going on rapidly, and the Yankee officers are seeking their families with an air of permanency truly distressing."

THE British Government had ordered an expedition under Sir John Mitchell to rendezvous at Hong Kong, preparatory to sailing for Japan. Five European regiments had been ordered from India for that purpose.

THE whole number of deaths in Warren in the year 1863 was 44, being about one in 64 of the whole population. The average age of the deceased was 32 years. Of those who died 25 were males, and 19 females.

MEN who have gone to Canada to get men to serve in our armies, are rapidly coming to grief. Two of them have been sent to the penitentiary for fourteen years for twenty-one, and lots of others are awaiting trial.

A recruit of African descent was received at the Provost Marshal's office in Norwich, on Saturday, who was six feet six inches high, wore No. 15 shoes, and was but 20 years of age.

THE annual report of the Commissioners of Police for 1863 estimates the population of New York City at 1,090,000, and that of Brooklyn at 330,000.

THE Richmond Whig estimates that there are now 30,000 bales of cotton in the Confederacy.

Gen. Storeman is relieved from the command of the Cavalry Bureau and made Chief of Cavalry in the West.

At the sale in Virginia on Monday of confiscated property, Gen. Lee's estate of Arlington was bought in by Government for \$26,500.

FIVE slaves were sold at Jeffersonville, Ky., a few days since for \$1745—not the price of one—likely lived three years ago.

LINUS SKELEY, another of the captives of the Chesapeake, has been arrested.

THE Irish in America.—Chateaubriand, in his beautiful *Memoria*, speaking of the foreign emigration to be found on the map of the United States, observes, that the oppressed of every country have brought hither their memories and affections.

Disgrace as people may about it, the fact is so. Profound and genuine it is, the fact is the emigration of the Irish to America. No nation has lost its past. In glory or tribulation, in captivity or freedom, the recollection of it survives—becomes the theme of triumphal ode or loving lamentation, the inspiration of revolution, monumental art, the romance of history or military daring.

It is strange, that to this grand lesson the Irish race should present an apt contrast. In the full fruition of the largest liberty, with many blessings to soothe the quick promptings of revenge long baffled or of hope deceived, they should still think ardently of the land from which, sorely pressed by poverty or scared by famine, they have fled, striving for the rights and fame of which they have been robbed, prosecuted, and driven.

It would argue poorly for their loyalty to the Republic in which they have settled down, if the propitious change in their government and fortunes were to sap their first love, efface the pictures of home and the story of their fathers, leaving their memory a confused canvass, from which the great impulse made by nature had been blotted out. The preservation of their memories and affections is not only natural, inevitable, full of goodness and full of beauty, but unequivocally compatible with all the duties and liabilities of citizenship provided and sanctified. Especially of the Irish in America, is this true, since the recollections most deeply treasured by our race, are those which intimately associate themselves with the resistance to the Stamp Act, the reverses and endurance of the Army of the Delaware, the guerrillas of Marion, the funeral of Montgomery, the pure eloquence and compact logic of Calhoun, the stern words and fierce successes of Jackson. Resistance to England, hatred of British oppression, defense of her justice, these are the great impulses of the Irish race, and recollections and virtues common to the citizens of America and the emigrants of Ireland.

Would to God that with similar hopes and sufferings they had equal victories to celebrate! Nor does the perpetration of the sentiments and reminiscences we bring from home confer in mercy with our good faith, duty, and devotion to the commonwealth. It deepens that devotion, and into a high ambition translates the sense of duty.

Be it in the workshop, at the press, in the field of letters, administering great public trusts in the commercial world, confirming them in the halls of legislation, extending them in adventurous ships upon the sea, or with the sword directed to the Commonwealth. It deepens that devotion, and into a high ambition translates the sense of duty.

By order of the War Department, the New Hampshire Battalion of the First Rhode Island Cavalry have been permanently detached, and are now on their way to the front. The two battalions for the same purpose as soon as the Third Cavalry is filled up, which will probably be in two or three weeks.

NEAR a thousand uniforms were received in this city Wednesday for the equipment of Col. BAXTON'S regiment. There is upwards of five hundred stand of arms in the city, so that but little is now required to put the regiment in good working order.

Another old land-mark is disappearing under the improvements of the day. The ice depot on Ferry Wharf is being torn down to make room for the change of business in that locality.

ONE hundred and seventy six members of the Fourth R. I. Volunteers, have re-enlisted for three years.

FROM CHARLESTON.—Recent accounts from Charleston state that the city is almost completely burning, being fired by our shells. The rebels are said to have three iron clads building at Charleston. The destruction in the harbor has been very great, and nothing now prevents the taking of Charleston, when Admiral Dalgleish will fit.

The markets that were imported during the first year or two of the rebellion are going back in large quantities. The steamer *Bavaria* took out 20,000 in her last trip. The speculators found that they would not "go off" at satisfactory prices, American gun makers are furnishing a better article so plentifully.

AN intercepted letter from a lady in New Orleans to her sister in Mobile contains the following sentence: "The work of annihilation is going on rapidly, and the Yankee officers are seeking their families with an air of permanency truly distressing."

THE British Government had ordered an expedition under Sir John Mitchell to rendezvous at Hong Kong, preparatory to sailing for Japan. Five European regiments had been ordered from India for that purpose.

THE whole number of deaths in Warren in the year 1863 was 44, being about one in 64 of the whole population. The average age of the deceased was 32 years. Of those who died 25 were males, and 19 females.

MEN who have gone to Canada to get men to serve in our armies, are rapidly coming to grief. Two of them have been sent to the penitentiary for fourteen years for twenty-one, and lots of others are awaiting trial.

A recruit of African descent was received at the Provost Marshal's office in Norwich, on Saturday, who was six feet six inches high, wore No. 15 shoes, and was but 20 years of age.

THE annual report of the Commissioners of Police for 1863 estimates the population of New York City at 1,090,000, and that of Brooklyn at 330,000.

THE Richmond Whig estimates that there are now 30,000 bales of cotton in the Confederacy.

Gen. Storeman is relieved from the command of the Cavalry Bureau and made Chief of Cavalry in the West.

At the sale in Virginia on Monday of confiscated property, Gen. Lee's estate of Arlington was bought in by Government for \$26,500.

FIVE slaves were sold at Jeffersonville, Ky., a few days since for \$1745—not the price of one—likely lived three years ago.

LINUS SKELEY, another of the captives of the Chesapeake, has been arrested.

THE Irish in America.—Chateaubriand, in his beautiful *Memoria*, speaking of the foreign emigration to be found on the map of the United States, observes, that the oppressed of every country have brought hither their memories and affections.

Disgrace as people may about it, the fact is so. Profound and genuine it is, the fact is the emigration of the Irish to America. No nation has lost its past. In glory or tribulation, in captivity or freedom, the recollection of it survives—becomes the theme of triumphal ode or loving lamentation, the inspiration of revolution, monumental art, the romance of history or military daring.

It is strange, that to this grand lesson the Irish race should present an apt contrast. In the full fruition of the largest liberty, with many blessings to soothe the quick promptings of revenge long baffled or of hope deceived, they should still think ardently of the land from which, sorely pressed by poverty or scared by famine, they have fled, striving for the rights and fame of which they have been robbed, prosecuted, and driven.

It would argue poorly for their loyalty to the Republic in which they have settled down, if the propitious change in their government and fortunes were to sap their first love, efface the pictures of home and the story of their fathers, leaving their memory a confused canvass, from which the great impulse made by nature had been blotted out. The preservation of their memories and affections is not only natural, inevitable, full of goodness and full of beauty, but unequivocally compatible with all the duties and liabilities of citizenship provided and sanctified. Especially of the Irish in America, is this true, since the recollections most deeply treasured by our race, are those which intimately associate themselves with the resistance to the Stamp Act, the reverses and endurance of the Army of the Delaware, the guerrillas of Marion, the funeral of Montgomery, the pure eloquence and compact logic of Calhoun, the stern words and fierce successes of Jackson. Resistance to England, hatred of British oppression, defense of her justice, these are the great impulses of the Irish race, and recollections and virtues common to the citizens of America and the emigrants of Ireland.

Would to God that with similar hopes and sufferings they had equal victories to celebrate! Nor does the perpetration of the sentiments and reminiscences we bring from home confer in mercy with our good faith, duty, and devotion to the commonwealth. It deepens that devotion, and into a high ambition translates the sense of duty.

Be it in the workshop, at the press, in the field of letters, administering great public trusts in the commercial world, confirming them in the halls of legislation, extending them in adventurous ships upon the sea, or with the sword directed to the Commonwealth. It deepens that devotion, and into a high ambition translates the sense of duty.

By order of the War Department, the New Hampshire Battalion of the First Rhode Island Cavalry have been permanently detached, and are now on their way to the front. The two battalions for the same purpose as soon as the Third Cavalry is filled up, which will probably be in two or three weeks.

NEAR a thousand uniforms were received in this city Wednesday for the equipment of Col. BAXTON'S regiment. There is upwards of five hundred stand of arms in the city, so that but little is now required to put the regiment in good working order.

Another old land-mark is disappearing under the improvements of the day. The ice depot on Ferry Wharf is being torn down to make room for the change of business in that locality.

ONE hundred and seventy six members of the Fourth R. I. Volunteers, have re-enlisted for three years.

FROM CHARLESTON.—Recent accounts from Charleston state that the city is almost completely burning, being fired by our shells. The rebels are said to have three iron clads building at Charleston. The destruction in the harbor has been very great, and nothing now prevents the taking of Charleston, when Admiral Dalgleish will fit.

The markets that were imported during the first year or two of the rebellion are going back in large quantities. The steamer *Bavaria* took out 20,000 in her last trip. The speculators found that they would not "go off" at satisfactory prices, American gun makers are furnishing a better article so plentifully.

AN intercepted letter from a lady in New Orleans to her sister in Mobile contains the following sentence: "The work of annihilation is going on rapidly, and the Yankee officers are seeking their families with an air of permanency truly distressing."

THE British Government had ordered an expedition under Sir John Mitchell to rendezvous at Hong Kong, preparatory to sailing for Japan. Five European regiments had been ordered from India for that purpose.

THE whole number of deaths in Warren in the year 1863 was 44, being about one in 64 of the whole population. The average age of the deceased was 32 years. Of those who died 25 were males, and 19 females.

MEN who have gone to Canada to get men to serve in our armies, are rapidly coming to grief. Two of them have been sent to the penitentiary for fourteen years for twenty-one, and lots of others are awaiting trial.

A recruit of African descent was received at the Provost Marshal's office in Norwich, on Saturday, who was six feet six inches high, wore No. 15 shoes, and was but 20 years of age.

THE annual report of the Commissioners of Police for 1863 estimates the population of New York City at 1,090,000, and that of Brooklyn at 330,000.

THE Richmond Whig estimates that there are now 30,000 bales of cotton in the Confederacy.

Gen. Storeman is relieved from the command of the Cavalry Bureau and made Chief of Cavalry in the West.

At the sale in Virginia on Monday of confiscated property, Gen. Lee's estate of Arlington was bought in by Government for \$26,500.

FIVE slaves were sold at Jeffersonville, Ky., a few days since for \$1745—not the price of one—likely lived three years ago.

LINUS SKELEY, another of the captives of the Chesapeake, has been arrested.

THE Irish in America.—Chateaubriand, in his beautiful *Memoria*, speaking of the foreign emigration to be found on the map of the United States, observes, that the oppressed of every country have brought hither their memories and affections.

Disgrace as people may about it, the fact is so. Profound and genuine it is, the fact is the emigration of the Irish to America. No nation has lost its past. In glory or tribulation, in captivity or freedom, the recollection of it survives—becomes the theme of triumphal ode or loving lamentation, the inspiration of revolution, monumental art, the romance of history or military daring.

It is strange, that to this grand lesson the Irish race should present an apt contrast. In the full fruition of the largest liberty, with many blessings to soothe the quick promptings of revenge long baffled or of hope deceived, they should still think ardently of the land from which, sorely pressed by poverty or scared by famine, they have fled, striving for the rights and fame of which they have been robbed, prosecuted, and driven.

It would argue poorly for their loyalty to the Republic in which they have settled down, if the propitious change in their government and fortunes were to sap their first love, efface the pictures of home and the story of their fathers, leaving their memory a confused canvass, from which the great impulse made by nature had been blotted out. The preservation of their memories and affections is not only natural, inevitable, full of goodness and full of beauty, but unequivocally compatible with all the duties and liabilities of citizenship provided and sanctified. Especially of the Irish in America, is this true, since the recollections most deeply treasured by our race, are those which intimately associate themselves with the resistance to the Stamp Act, the reverses and endurance of the Army of the Delaware, the guerrillas of Marion, the funeral of Montgomery, the pure eloquence and compact logic of Calhoun, the stern words and fierce successes of Jackson. Resistance to England, hatred of British oppression, defense of her justice, these are the great impulses of the Irish race, and recollections and virtues common to the citizens of America and the emigrants of Ireland.

Would to God that with similar hopes and sufferings they had equal victories to celebrate! Nor does the perpetration of the sentiments and reminiscences we bring from home confer in mercy with our good faith, duty, and devotion to the commonwealth. It deepens that devotion, and into a high ambition translates the sense of duty.

Be it in the workshop, at the press, in the field of letters, administering great public trusts in the commercial world, confirming them in the halls of legislation, extending them in adventurous ships upon the sea, or with the sword directed to the Commonwealth. It deepens that devotion, and into a high ambition translates the sense of duty.

By order of the War Department, the New Hampshire Battalion of the First Rhode Island Cavalry have been permanently detached, and are now on their way to the front. The two battalions for the same purpose as soon as the Third Cavalry is filled up, which will probably be in two or three weeks.

NEAR a thousand uniforms were received in this city Wednesday for the equipment of Col. BAXTON'S regiment. There is upwards of five hundred stand of arms in the city, so that but little is now required to put the regiment in good working order.

Another old land-mark is disappearing under the improvements of the day. The ice depot on Ferry Wharf is being torn down to make room for the change of business in that locality.

ONE hundred and seventy six members of the Fourth R. I. Volunteers, have re-enlisted for three years.

FROM CHARLESTON.—Recent accounts from Charleston state that the city is almost completely burning, being fired by our shells. The rebels are said to have three iron clads building at Charleston. The destruction in the harbor has been very great, and nothing now prevents the taking of Charleston, when Admiral Dalgleish will fit.

The markets that were imported during the first year or two of the rebellion are going back in large quantities. The steamer *Bavaria* took out 20,000 in her last trip. The speculators found that they would not "go off" at satisfactory prices, American gun makers are furnishing a better article so plentifully.

AN intercepted letter from a lady in New Orleans to her sister in Mobile contains the following sentence: "The work of annihilation is going on rapidly, and the Yankee officers are seeking their families with an air of permanency truly distressing."

THE British Government had ordered an expedition under Sir John Mitchell to rendezvous at Hong Kong, preparatory to sailing for Japan. Five European regiments had been ordered from India for that purpose.

THE whole number of deaths in Warren in the year 1863 was 44, being about one in 64 of the whole population. The average age of the deceased was 32 years. Of those who died 25 were males, and 19 females.

MEN who have gone to Canada to get men to serve in our armies, are rapidly coming to grief. Two of them have been sent to the penitentiary for fourteen years for twenty-one, and lots of others are awaiting trial.

A recruit of African descent was received at the Provost Marshal's office in Norwich, on Saturday, who was six feet six inches high, wore No. 15 shoes, and was but 20 years of age.

THE annual report of the Commissioners of Police for 1863 estimates the population of New York City at 1,090,000, and that of Brooklyn at 330,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PATHOLOGIST.

"And of Satan spang all conquering Death,"
and his Sin, resolved to quit the gates of
hell,
came on earth a curse to dwell,
brought diseases of every name,
for man and beast the same,
I administer to animals of every kind
your noble active swift equine,
milking, Ajax like bovine,
filly, routing, grunting swine,
more faithful than the true squire;
I've been voided to my mind,
outward regard to pathos, creed or school,
man that don't look like high fool,
I intend to use the drop
it works better than a quart of slap,
for the diseases are contagious, epidemic,
infectious, eronotic, or aporadic,
in by any name you please, acute or chronic,
rain disease the worst I've ever seen
aid by short rains and too far between,
after all this rhyme and song,
if you there I'm always to be found,
under four Elm Street,
to friends and foes I'll gladly meet.
—Near where the railroad's digging out the
mighty streams by steam are hove,
to the splendid turning table
more admirers than that the Atlantic cable.
9, 1864—3m

Cassimeres and Vestings.

SW and beautiful styles opened on Monday,
22d, at
D. J. & N. H. GOULD'S,
Established 1762,
20 Thames st.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, }
Dec. 28, 1865. }

UPON the petition of Maria Allain, widow,
representing that
Mary Elizabeth Allain and Emma Allain,
widows, under the age of fourteen years, have no
guardian, and they have an interest in the
estate of the late father, William L. Allain, late
Newport, deceased, and praying that she or
other suitable person, may be appointed
guardian of the persons and estates of said minors,
and the same is received and is referred to
the 18th day of January next, at 10
o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the
Hall in Newport, for consideration, and
ordered that notice thereof be published for
ten days once a week in the *Newport Mercury*.

B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Ck'k.

Court of Probate, Newport, }
Jan. 4, 1866. }

J. M. S. YORSE presents to this court an in-
strument in writing, dated 25th day of
Sept., 1865, purporting to be the last will and
testament of
REBECCA BURLINGHAM,
of Newport, widow, deceased, for probate
for letters testamentary on her estate to be
granted in her sole execution, number in the

the same is received and is referred to
Monday, the 26th day of January instant, at 10
o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber in the City
Hall, in Newport, for consideration, and it is or-
dered that notice thereof be published for four-
teen days once a week in the *Newport Mercury*.
Jan 9 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Ckr.

Court of Probate, Newport, }
Jan 4, 1864. }
JAMES ALGER, applicant, in writing
to this court, asked William Alger, or
another suitable person, Administrator on the
estate of his late husband,
JAMES ALGER,
of said Newport, deceased, intimate, who
having her right to administer on said estate,
and she the same is received and is referred to
Monday, the 26th day of January instant, at
10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber in
City Hall in Newport, for consideration, and
it is ordered that notice thereof be published for
fourteen days once a week in the *Newport Mer-
cury*.
Jan 9 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Ckr.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, }
Jan. 4, 1864. }
SAMUEL ESOB, Administrator on the estate
of
JETHRO C. CARR,
of said Newport, deceased, makes application
for the court to order a distribution of
the balance of estate of said Carr in his hands,
to and among the heirs and assigns of said
Carr, whose claims have been allowed by the
commissioners on said estate.
And the same is received and is referred to
Monday, the 26th day of January instant, at 10
o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber in the
City Hall, Newport, for consideration, and it
is ordered that notice thereof be published for four-
teen days once a week in the *Newport Mercury*.
Jan 9 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Ckr.

Court of Probate, City of Newport, }
Jan. 4, 1864. }
JOSEPH COMMISSIONER'S executor appointed
to receive and examine the claims of the cred-
itors of the estate of
JOHN C. CARD,
of said Newport, deceased, represented insolvent,
present their report for
And it is ordered that the same be referred to
Monday, the 26th day of Jan. inst., at 10 o'clock a. m.,
at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, New-
port, for consideration and it is ordered that no-
tice thereof be published for fourteen days
once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.
Jan 9 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Ckr.

Clerk's Office of the Court of Probate, of the town
of Middletown, December 31, 1863

will be annexed on the estate of
ISAAC BARKER,
late of Middletown, deceased, filed in this office,
his day, his fifth account with said estate for ex-
amination and allowance, at a court of probate
to be holden at the Town Hall in said Middle-
town on the 31 Monday of February next at one
o'clock p. m., with a request that notice thereof
be published for fourteen days, once a week, in
the *Newport Mercury*, for all persons interested to
appear at said court of probate to demand thereon
JOSHUA COGHESWELL,
Jan 9 Probate Clerk.

Administratrix Notice.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed
and duly qualified by the Court of Pro-
bate of the city of Newport, administratrix with
the will annexed on the estate of
DANIEL M. PECKHAM,
late of Newport, dec'd, hereby requests all per-
sons having demands against said estate to pre-
sent them and those indebted to make immediate
payment to
RUTH B. PECKHAM,
Dec 25 Administratrix.

Administratrix Notice.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed
Administrator on the estate of
JAMES SIMMONS,
late of Newport, deceased, and given bond as the
law directs, hereby requests all persons having
demands to present them, and those indebted to
make immediate payment to
JOHN T. BUSH,
Dec 25 Adm'r.

Executor's Notice.
THE SUBSCRIBER, Executor named in the
last will and testament of
HARRIETTE EDWOLF HALL,
late of Newport, having been approved by the
Hon. Court of Probate, and given bond accord-
ing to law, hereby requests all persons indebted
to said estate to make immediate payment, and
those having claims are requested to present them
to
CHARLES E. BUTLER,
Jan 2 New York.

Executor's Notice.
THE SUBSCRIBER, Executor named in the
last will and testament of
J. PRESCOTT HALL,
late of Newport, having been approved by the
Hon. Court of Probate, and given bonds accord-
ing to law, hereby requests all persons indebted
to said estate to make immediate payment, and
those having claims are requested to present them

Jan 2

CHARLES E. BUTLER,
New York.

Executors' Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Executors named in the
last will and testament of
PETER BURNES,
late of Newport, having been approved by the
Hon. Court of Probate and given bonds according
to law, hereby requests all persons indebted
to said estate to make immediate payment, and
those having claims to present them to
THOMAS ALVIN, JR., Executors.
MICHAEL BUTLER,

Jan 2

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT

American Tea Company,

51 Vesey Street, New York.

Since its organization, has created a new era in the history of the tea trade.

Wholesaling Teas in this Country.

They have introduced their selections of TEAS, and are selling them at the lowest prices.

TWO CENTS (20 Cents) per pound over and above cost.

Never deviating from the one price asked.

Another peculiarity of the Company is that their Tea is not only pure, but it is the selection of their Teas as to quality, value, and particular styles for particular localities of country, but he helps the tea buyer to choose out of their enormous stock such teas as are best adapted to his particular wants, and not only this, but points out to him the best bargains.

It is easy to see the incalculable advantage a Tea buyer has in this establishment over all others.

If it is no judge of tea or the market—if his time is valuable—he has all the benefits of a well organized system of doing business, of an immense capital, of the judgment of a professional tea taster, and the knowledge of superior salesmen.

This enables all tea buyers—no matter if they are thousands of miles from this market—to purchase on as good terms here as the New York market.

Parties can order Teas and will be served by us as well as though they came themselves, being sent by original packages, true weight and value, and the Teas are warranted as represented.

We have a Price List of the Company's Teas, which will be sent to all who order, comprising HYSON, YOUNG HYSON, IMPERIAL, GUNPOWDER, TWANKAY, SKIN, OOLONG, SOUCHONG, ORANGE and HYSON, PEKOE.

Japan Tea,

of every description, colored and uncolored.

This last has each kind of tea divided into four classes, namely: Cargos, Choice, Fine, and First, and every one will understand from description and the prices asked that the Company's teas are determined to outdo the whole tea trade.

(We guarantee to sell all our Teas at not over Two Cents (20 cents) per pound above cost, having this to be attractive to the money who have herebefore been paying enormous profits.)

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, INCORPORATED AND FORMERLY, No. 51 Vesey Street, New York.

Oct 10—100

(COMMUNICATED.)

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION A CUREABLE DISEASE. (A CARD.)

To Consumptives.

The undersigned having been recovered to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that several others, Consumption is now known to be cured by the following means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription and (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will be sent to all who desire it, and who will send him a return of the advertisement in the following manner.

TRAVEL.

NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE

Fall Arrangement.

ON and after MONDAY, Oct. 18, 1883, the splendid steamer CITY OF NEWPORT, Capt. N. B. Adams, will make but one trip daily, leaving Newport at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Portsmouth (Grove) arriving in Providence in time to connect with mid-day trains for

BOSTON, WORCESTER, SPRINGFIELD, ALBANY, and the WEST.

Returning, will leave Providence at 2 o'clock p. m., or at arrival of mid-day trains from Boston, Worcester, &c.

FARES: From Newport to Portsmouth Grove, 25c; Portsmouth Grove to Providence, 25c; Newport to Providence, 50c.

" " Worcester, \$2.00.

" " Springfield, \$2.50.

Children over 4 years and under 12 half price.

Oct 17

NOTICE.

MONTPELIER.

After Saturday, Dec. 8th, 1883, the steamer Montpelier will be temporarily taken from the route between Newport and Providence for alterations and improvements, and will not be in service until further notice, which time date notice will be given to the public.

Dec 8

INSURANCE.

THE FARMERS' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

AT EAST GREENWICH, R. I.

(CONTINUED) to insure against loss or damage by fire or lightning, in two separate classes.

This Company, which continues its business almost wholly since the State of Rhode Island, has been in operation since 1851, has never made an assessment, and has, after paying losses and expenses, a large surplus in the treasury.

ROBERT B. TAYLOR, President.

NICHOLAS S. PAY, Vice President.

WILLIAM DUFFY, Treasurer.

THOMAS A. KEYNOLDE, Secretary.

Applications for insurance may be made to J. R. TAYLOR, New York, R. I.

East Greenwich, Oct 16, 1883—12

THE

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Cash Capital 200,000.

With a large surplus, all interests covered on Bond & Mortgage, and first class of Bank Stock.

Office 237 Broadway cor. Park Place and 50 Wall Street.

This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Ships and their cargoes, in part, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally, against loss or damage by fire.

Wm. J. Seating, Secretary, John Bodine, Vice Pres.

SETH W. MACY, Agent for Newport, Dec 31—11.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

(INCORPORATED 1850)

Leaves, Marine and Fire Risks on the most favorable terms.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock.

The Capital of this Company is \$100,